

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:  
Published every Friday Morning, by  
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS  
\$2 50 per year, in advance, or \$2 00 per month  
Subscription received for less than 12 months  
will not entitle the subscriber to discontinued his paper  
at the commencement of a subscription year, unless  
the subscriber wishing their paper discontinued, will  
do so within two weeks after the date of the  
paper is discontinued and charged for according to the  
above terms.

We will pay the postage of letters containing Three  
Dollars and twenty-five cents, which may be remitted  
in advance, and will incur no risk. The Postmaster's cer-  
tificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt  
therefor.

120 Letters on business connected with his of-  
fice, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

OUR CIRCULATION.

We mean to keep the following paragraph stan-  
ding for the benefit of all whom it concerns:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following  
to the attention of the advertising community:

"Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12,000  
copies weekly, and is the largest and best paper pub-  
lished in the town.

Wilmington is as large a market for other paper pub-  
lished in the place.

We could further state that its  
circulation in the counties which trade to this place  
is three times as great as that of any other paper published  
in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing.

We are sure, without the fear of contradiction,  
that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people  
of Wilmington can select. One other observation:

We find that although a large majority of the readers  
of "Journal" are Democrats, still they occasionally

purchase trading, as well as the readers of the whig pa-  
pers.

We have written the above merely for the infor-  
mation of those who are most deeply interested—busi-  
nessmen of all professions and all political creeds—  
and want customers.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, daily at 9 A. M.,  
and closes at 4 P. M. every night.

Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due  
at 9 A. M., and closes at 9 A. M. every day.

Eastern Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays  
Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same  
days at 10 A. M.

Western Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown,  
Wilmington and Robeson, is due on Thursdays Tues-  
days and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days  
at 10 P. M.

Surviving Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M.,  
and closes at 9 P. M. every day.

Taylor's B. Ind. LONG CREEK, Moore's CREEK, Black-  
burn's CREEK, and HARRIS'S STORE MAIL, is due every  
Tuesday at 10 P. M., and closes every night at 10.

Postage Mail, via Tonsil Sound, Stump Sound  
and Colds Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and return  
to Bumman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and  
is due every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PENNY-EXT  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
early executed and with despatch, on  
liberal terms for cash, at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
DAVIS'S WHARF,  
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cronly, Walker & Hall.  
AUCTIONEERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DR. C. J. H. WELL,  
GENERAL AGENT  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Will make liberal cash advances on all consign-  
ments of Tanned, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.  
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2d

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass,  
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent  
Medicines, Art, &c.

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two  
blocks North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wil-  
mington, N. C.

October 8, 1847—4

WM. A. GWYER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
GROCER  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO  
B. N. DISHON, Esq., NEW YORK,  
R. G. RAYNS, Esq., WILMINGTON, N. C.  
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.,  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
No. 8, SOUTH WHARF,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Advances made on consignments.

Refer to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co.,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Nov. 12, 1847. [61]

HOLMES & HAWES,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS  
IN ALL KINDS OF  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,  
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer,  
February 11, 1848.

NEW YORK  
Furniture Warehouse!  
FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the  
attention of the public to his extensive as-  
sortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which  
for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to  
be superior to any ever yet brought to the South-  
ern Market and at the most reasonable prices.—  
Among his stock can always be found:

Marble and plate-top Bureaus,

Wardrobes and Sideboards,

Sofas, Divans, and Couches,

French Bedsteads,

Hair and bow Maple Bedsteads,

Windsor and Trunell Bedsteads,

Walnut and Mahogany stuffed Rockers,

Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs,

Writing Desks of every description,

Ladies Work Tables, Quattre Table,

Ladies Sewing Chairs,

Cane and Wool Seat Nursing Chairs,

Mahogany and Tea Tables,

Common Walnut and Cherry Tables,

Night Cabinets and sick Chairs,

Portable Writing Desks,

Ladies Work Boxes,

Cabs, Cradles, and Children's Chairs,

Butlers Trays, and Towel Racks,

Setters, cane and wood seats,

Office Chairs and Cushions,

Large cane back Rockers,

Cane and wood seat Stools of every size,

Maple Chairs of every description,

Common Chairs in any quantity,

Looking Glasses, Cots, Mattresses, and Pillows,

&c. &c.

Any article of furniture manufactured at short  
notice.

Furniture packed safely for transportation.

May 19, 1848—[28-6ms]

# Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

VOL. 4—NO. 47.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1848.

NEW CHEMICAL CASH STORE,

First door in R. W. Brown's New Build-  
ings, on Front Street, a few doors  
from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal pa-  
tronage which they have received, beg leave to an-  
nounce to the citizens of Wilmington and sur-  
rounding country, that they are now receiving a  
large and general supply of SPRING and SUM-  
MER GOODS

Superfine blue and black Cravats and Stock;

Broad Cloths; Carpeting a good supply;

Irish Linen; Bleached and brown  
Blue, black and gold;

Shirting; mixed attributes;

10 4 bleached Sheetings;

Plain striped and gold Bed Ticking and Apron

mixed Kentucky Jeans; Checks;

Bk'st satin and fancy Vests;

Table & bed-ridges; Diapers;

8-14 brown damask do

Marseilles Vesting;

8-14 white do do

White and plain Linen Damask Table Covers;

Drill; 30, 32, & 34 in Scotch

Brown and Slaten Linen Gingham Umbrella;

Drill & Cotton do

Cotton, plaid and striped Hukas.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

New style of plaid Silks; Crapé Lisse;

Colored, plaid, & striped Silks; Muslim;

Plain black do Plaid & striped do

Broad-cambric do

French Robes;

do Habitats;

do Collars;

Gingham, well assort'd;

do Laws;

Black and colored silk

Colored Brides;

Black do Fringe;

Ladies cold Kid Gloves;

Plain and plaid Alpacas;

do silk Warp;

Braze Shaws;

do Scarfs;

Ladies Cravats;

Elgings and Insertions;

Cotton Hoses;

Fancy spring and sun Misses' colored do

metr pris; Clasps, Beads, and Tas-

Silk & Cotton Parasols;

Together with a variety of other articles too nu-  
merous to mention; all of which, being purchased  
by package at reduced prices, will be offered  
at uncomonly low prices.

We would call the attention of country mer-  
chants to our stock, and solicit them to examine  
the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel  
confident that we can offer better bargains than  
they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Society of London.

A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan  
and the Widowed.

[EMPLOYED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 sterling, or \$2,500,000:

Reserve a sufficient fund from surplus premiums  
about \$15,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street,

Hanover-square, Chairman of the Court of Di-  
rectors in London.

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq.

F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and sub-  
stantial advantages with respect to the Life Assur-  
ance and deferred annuities. The Premiums are

to be paid in cash, and the same will be

reduced to the amount of the sum insured.

For invalids, under various acts,

and on account of infirmities, the Premiums

will be reduced to the amount of the sum insured.

For invalids, under various acts,

and on account of infirmities, the Premiums

will be reduced to the amount of the sum insured.

For invalids, under various acts,

and on account of infirmities, the Premiums

will be reduced to the amount of the sum insured.

For invalids, under various acts,

and on account of infirmities, the Premiums

will be reduced to the amount of the sum insured.

For invalids, under various acts,

and on account of infirmities, the Premiums

will be reduced to the amount of the sum insured.

For invalids, under various acts,

and on account of infirmities, the Premiums

will be reduced to the amount of the sum insured.

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, August 4, 1845.

Democratic Republican Nominations.  
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
GEN. LEWIS CASS.  
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
MEJ. GEN. WIL. G. BUTLER.  
OF KENTUCKY.

Presidential Elector.  
WILLIAM S. ASKE.

Thursday night, half past 8 o'clock

We stop the press to give the result of the Governor's Election in this town and county, so far as heard from. We have never known any election of so much importance, to pass off so quietly as that held in this town to-day. We have heard from only two preachers, viz.—Wilmington, for Reid, 319, Manly, 233—Upper Sound, for Reid, 22, Manly, 18. No opposition in the Senate or Commons. Sheriff's vote not all counted out.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.—On Wednesday morning last, the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road convened at the office of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company. We were much pleased to see so full a meeting, particularly of the South Carolina Directors. Still more we are pleased to learn from our South Carolina friends that their people are now fully in the spirit to go ahead with the work. At the time of writing this paragraph, (Thursday noon,) the Board is still in session. We learn from a private source that it (the Board) has come to the determination to locate the road through. We are further informed, that so soon as this is done, the necessary amount of stock to commence operations will readily be subscribed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Committee of 12, appointed by the citizens of Wilmington, to make the proper arrangements for the reception of the Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, have been busily engaged during the last four days, in the performance of their duties. We are happy to learn that they have made full and ample arrangements to give our returned Volunteers a reception worthy the public spirit of our town, and worthy the gallant spirits who have returned from the service of their country. It has not yet been ascertained on what day it will be convenient for the Regiment to accept the invitation of our citizens; as soon as it is, we presume the Committee will make the plan of the reception known to the public. We have just ascertained that H. L. HOLMES, Esq., has been selected by the Committee of Arrangements, to welcome the Volunteers to the hospitalities of our town.—A better selection could not have been made.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements has called upon us, and requests that we will state that the invitation to partake of the hospitalities of the town of Wilmington is, of course, extended to the whole Regiment—as well those Companies that have been discharged at Old Point Comfort as those now at Smithville.

HARBOR MASTER.—John S. James has been appointed, by the Board of Commissioners of Navigation, Harbor Master of Wilmington, in place of Richard W. Price, deceased.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—It will be seen from our summary of Congressional proceedings that the House, on Monday, agreed to the Senate resolution fixing the day of adjournment of Congress on the 14th August.—If nothing can be done in the way of fixing governments for the territories, we see no reason why the session of Congress should be prolonged.

GEN. WORTH.—Gen. Worth and Staff passed through this town on Friday last, en route for Washington. We, in company with a number of our citizens, had the pleasure of seeing and shaking the hand of this distinguished officer. We were much pleased with his manners and appearance.

THE COMPROMISE BILL IN THE HOUSE.—We publish elsewhere an article from the Union giving an analysis of the vote by which the Senate Territorial bill was laid on the table in the House, by a vote of 112 to 97. It will be seen from the vote that the bill was actually killed in the House by Southern Whigs; amongst them, Messrs. Donnell and Boyd of this State. It will be further seen that all the Southern Democrats voted for the bill—or rather voted against laying it on the table. Every single Northern Whig voted to lay it on the table, whilst 21 Northern Democrats voted with the South. We cannot, of course, as yet, know what reasons these Southern men can offer for this strange course. We know not what explanation they can make—in company with Giddings, Palfrey & Co.—but we do know that a fearful responsibility rests upon their heads, which it behoves them to remove.

The bill may yet pass. We see in the Senate that both Messrs. Hannegan and Benton have given notice of their intention to introduce Territorial Bills.

The Union of Friday last, stated that there was a rumor, and a pretty tangible one too, in Washington City, that the Whigs of the House of Representatives had had a caucus on the Saturday or Sunday previous, when and where it was secretly resolved that the Senate Compromise bill must be killed, for the reason that its passage would ruin Gen. Taylor's prospects for the Presidency. We have not, as yet, seen this denied. Surely the Federal party would not put the Union in jeopardy for mere party purposes.

Q.—The following paragraph was prepared for last week's paper, but crowded out:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—On Monday last the President communicated a message to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of that body of the 10th inst., calling for information on sundry points relating to the newly acquired territories of California and New Mexico. The message is an able document, and with the accompanying papers, will be of great interest to the country at large. We hope, as occasion offers, to draw from both sources for the information and pleasure of our readers. The President assigns, as we take it, perfectly good and valid reasons why he established temporary civil government over that portion of New Mexico claimed by the State of Texas. He says that that was at the time of the commencement of the war, a disputed territory, as between Mexico and Texas, and was bound to be actually in the possession of the Mexicans when our troops went there. Our army conquered it, and during the pendency of the war, of course the U. S. government had the same right to establish temporary military government there as in California or any other of the Mexican States.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE, AT LAST.—We are at last enabled to present the curious public with the correspondence between the "distinguished" President of the Federal National Convention and the nominees of that body. And here we will take occasion to remark that, by a sort of singular chapter of accidents, the answers to the communication of Governor Morehead are written five or six weeks after the adjournment of the Convention. Now, in the case of Gen. Taylor, the reason assigned is, that Gov. Morehead neglected to post pay his letter, and Gen. Taylor refused to take it out of the office on this account. Well, now, we do not desire to charge either Gen. Taylor or Gov. Morehead with duplicity—with fixing things so that the former and his friends might have time to confer and ascertain from the tone of public sentiment what kind of an answer it would be most politic to make—but certainly the affair wears a dark complexion. Here is the President of the National Convention of one of the great parties of the country, who is charged by that body with the duty of informing Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore of their nomination for the offices of President and Vice President by the Whig party, and he sits down, according to his own shewing, and drops them a line through the Post Office, without paying the postage. This, of itself, is strange. Did Gov. Morehead really desire that the nominees should be immediately informed of their selection? But stranger still, letters arrive at Baton Rouge post-marked "Philadelphia, June 10," and "June 9," the exact place and time where and when the Whig Convention was held, and Gen. Taylor has not enough curiosity to take them out of the office. He could not afford to pay a few cents to know what was going on at Philadelphia, at a time when his political fate was being decided upon! We ask the plain, common sense, candid reader, if this is not passing strange? It takes a letter only 8 days to get from Philadelphia to Baton Rouge, and yet Gov. Morehead, who every body knows is noted in North Carolina for his "practical vigor" in all business matters, could not manage to communicate the nomination to Gen. Taylor short of 37 days! Now if we were disposed to be malicious, we might insinuate that the whole of this delay was caused by design on both sides. We might suppose that both Gov. Morehead and Gen. Taylor had devised this delay with the very laudable (?) view of permitting the latter to feel the public pulse, consult friends, and, as we said before, ascertain from the tone of the journals of both parties, *what kind of an answer would be the best for the times*. We say if we were disposed to be uncharitable, we might make these insinuations. . . . We will not do so, however, but leave the intelligent public to draw their own conclusions from the facts.

The correspondence itself, now that it has cast the light after so long a travail, is certainly of a most singular character; it perfectly in keeping, however, with the whole line of tactics adopted and practised by the Taylors and their champion during the past 12 months. Just look at it. Here is Gov. Morehead, as the organ of the whole Federal party in the Union, communicating officially to Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore their nomination by the Federal National Convention, and not a syllable is said by him about Whig principles or Whig measures. Is this not extraordinary? Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore reply as briefly as if they were answering a lady's invitation to an evening party. Not a word do they breathe on the subject of politics. "We are honored by the nomination, and if elected will do the best we can," is about the amount of their letters. The people of the United States had a right to expect some explicit declaration of the views and opinions of men who are candidates for the two first political offices in the country. But it seems they are not to receive a word. Where now is all the boasted principles of the Whig party? Laid on the shell in the shades of Ashland, side by side with the great embodiment? Is there any man that now will have the effrontery to say that the Whig party of '44 and the Whig party of '48 are the same in any one respect, with the single exception of the ever-present inordinate desire to grasp the high places of power in the Republic? We should like to see such a man.

AT THE WHIG CONVENTION.—To speak the downright truth, we do not remember any time, under the same circumstances, when there was so little political excitement as at the present moment. The wire-workers of the Whig party, no doubt, based no inconsiderable portion of their hopes of success on the supposed enthusiasm which the name of Gen. Taylor would produce.—They have been woefully mistaken. Their party is now more desolate of this, to an essential article, than it has ever been. To the Federal party, excitement, whooping, and huzzahing is absolutely necessary. Having no principles to contend for—no fixed object in view, to which the minds of their people can turn—excitement is absolutely necessary.—Gen. Taylor has failed to evoke it. On the other hand, the Democratic party, guided by reason and sober thought, does not require those unnatural stimulants. Its members have great principles to contend for, which appeal to their judgment and reason. We are perfectly satisfied with present appearances of "matters and things."

LETTER TO GEN. TAYLOR.—PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1845.

Gen. Zachary Taylor—Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention, it was made the duty of their Deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the same.

In obedience to said resolve, I, as the organ therin designated, have the honor to make to you the foregoing communication, and to ask your acceptance of the nomination.

Permit me, dear sir, to indulge the hope that he who never shirks from any responsibility, nor fails to discharge any duty assigned him, by his Government, will not now refuse the enthusiastic call of his country. I am, dear sir,

With sentiments of very high regard,

your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.

GEN. TAYLOR'S REPLY.—BOSTON, June 10, 1845.

Mr. J. M. Morehead—Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention, it was made the duty of their Deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the same.

In obedience to said resolve, I, as the organ therin designated, have the honor to make to you the foregoing communication, and to ask your acceptance of the nomination.

Permit me, dear sir, to indulge the hope that he

who never shirks from any responsibility, nor

fails to discharge any duty assigned him, by his

Government, will not now refuse the enthusiastic

call of his country. I am, dear sir,

With sentiments of very high regard,

your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1845.

Mr. J. M. Morehead—Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and yet were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made

my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.—ALBANY, N. Y., July 17, 1845.

Mr. J. M. Morehead—Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and yet were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made

my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.—ALBANY, N. Y., July 17, 1845.

Mr. J. M. Morehead—Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and yet were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made

my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.—ALBANY, N. Y., July 17, 1845.

Mr. J. M. Morehead—Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and yet were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made

my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.—ALBANY, N. Y., July 17, 1845.

Mr. J. M. Morehead—Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and yet were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made

my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.—ALBANY, N. Y., July 17, 1845.

Mr. J. M. Morehead—Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and yet were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made

my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.—ALBANY, N. Y., July 17, 1845.

Mr. J. M. Morehead—Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and yet were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made

my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.—ALBANY, N. Y., July 17, 1845.

Mr. J. M. Morehead—Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and yet were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made

my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.—ALBANY, N. Y., July 17, 1845.

all the northern whigs in the House and the  
barnburners, to defeat the republican candidate, and promote (as those southern whigs  
think) the election of Gen. Taylor.

Upon this subject we have to state, that a  
selected whig from Massachusetts declared  
yesterday, if this compromise bill passed,  
Gen. Taylor would not get a vote in "a free  
State." And for this object, the compromise  
is to be smothered, and the Union is to be per-  
suaded.

#### Summary of votes.

Yes	112
Northern democrats	31
Northern whigs	73
Southern whigs	8
	—112
Southern democrats	none.
Nays	97
Southern democrats	49
Northern democrats	21
Southern whigs	27
	—97
Northern whigs	none.

#### THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1<sup>st</sup> SESSION.

SATURDAY, July 29, 1848.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton rose and stated that it was known to Senators that the Vice President had been called away, and would probably be absent for several days. He moved that his colleague, the Hon. David R. Atkinson, be appointed *Pro tempore*. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Breese reported, without amendment, from the committee on Public Lands, the bill granting to Alabama the right of way and a donation of public lands for the construction of a railroad from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio river.

Mr. Hale then moved that the Senate take up the bill reported by a select committee, granting the right of way and a donation of lands to Mr. Whitney, for the construction of a railroad from some point on the Mississippi to the Pacific.

Mr. Benton opposed the measure. He said that Mr. Whitney's project was preposterous, & he moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., asked leave to introduce his series of resolutions (given some time since) embracing the doctrine of Gen. Taylor's Allison letter, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, asked the consent of the House to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper that Congress should, without delay, extend the protection of civil government over the territories of Oregon, New Mexico, and California, and that it would be unjust to those inhabiting said territories to abandon them to any foreign organization or association.

Mr. McKay offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses, to revise the present mode of reporting the proceedings of Congress, to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, the House, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Oregon territorial bill, and Mr. McClelland moved to amend, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting as a substitute the "Compromise" bill of the Senate, with the exception of so much as relates to slavery, and inserting a new section embracing the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Bell defended the measure, and was a mover of acting upon it at the present session, and in doing so he expressed the sentiments of his State, under whose instructions on the subject he was acting.

After a few further remarks from Mr. Niles, his vote was taken, by yeas and nays, on Mr. Benton's motion, and it was decided in the affirmative, 29 to 21.

Mr. Hannegan gave notice that he would, on Monday, with the consent of the Senate, introduce a bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon, California, and New Mexico.

Mr. Breese gave notice that he would, on Monday, introduce a bill to grant to the State of Illinois ten miles of the public lands on each side of the Illinois river, from its mouth to its source, for the improvement of that river.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, and disposed of a number. Executive session.

Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Evans, of Md., submitted a resolution to terminate the debate, in committee of the whole, on the Oregon territorial bill, at 1 o'clock to-day, and moved the previous question. The motion was sustained, and the resolution adopted. [So the debate is terminated, and when again taken up, the committee will proceed to the consideration, without debate.]

The joint resolution of the Senate providing for the prompt payment of the "three month's due pay" to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army in Mexico, was passed—and has since received the signatures of the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.]

On motion of Mr. Evans, of Md., the House proceeded to the consideration of the measures of the President relating to the boundaries of California, New Mexico, &c., and the establishment of civil governments in conquered territory.

Mr. Bowden, of Ala., made a very able speech, chiefly in reference to the provisions of the Senate compromise bill, to show the importance of a settlement of the question involved, to the interests of the country.

He was followed by Mr. Duer, of N. York, who, in the course of his remarks, went rather particularly into an explanation of the origin, progress, and causes of the division in the democratic party of New York. One of the causes of the existing division, he said, was the coalition of the Hunkerites with the wings, to defeat the election of Gov. Wright.

He spoke of prominent radicals, such as Benjamin F. Butler, Azariah C. Flagg, and others, in very complimentary terms, and as men who would adorn any party, the tenor of his remarks being decidedly commendatory of the "Barnburners." [Mr. Duer is a whig, representing a district usually democratic.]

Mr. Thomas, of Tenn., made an animated speech on the various questions involved in the Presidential campaign.

Mr. Donnell, of N. C., next obtained the floor, and made a speech in review of the speeches of his colleague, Mr. Venable, on the authority of Congress to legislate for the territories, and the question of slavery generally.

Mr. Venable replied to Mr. Donnell, in explanation of some of his statements, and then the House adjourned.

MONDAY, July 31.

In the Senate, Mr. Dix presented the motion of the Jackson Monumental Association, requesting Congress to put at the disposal of the Association certain cannon captured by Gen'l Jackson in several campaigns, to construct an equestrian statue to his memory.

Mr. Walker presented the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, in favor of the Mexican war.

Mr. Breese, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the message of the President, communicating the ratification of the treaty of peace, by Mexico, reported a bill in conformity with certain recommendations of the message, providing for the survey and ascertainment of the extent of the public lands in the territory acquired.

Some other unimportant reports and petitions were presented by Messrs. Jefferson Davis, Mason, Westcott, Breese, Dix, Dickinson, and Walker.

Mr. Benton, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill, copied, he said, from the act of 1804, in regard to the Louisiana purchase, to enable the President to form temporary governments for Oregon, California, and New Mexico. Without being read, it was ordered to be printed.

[The bill is the same as was passed in 1804, giving to Mr. Jefferson authority to organize a temporary government in Louisiana, changed only so as to adopt its language, &c., to the cases now embraced—the provisions of which may be ascertained by a reference to the printed laws of the U. States. It was, if I recollect aright, an executive government,—civil and military.]

Here a long discussion ensued upon the naval appropriation bill, in reference to Mr. Slocum's line of steamers touching at Charleston. The House insisted that they should touch there only "if practicable," and the South Carolina Senators insisted they should touch there anyhow.

The Senate agreed to the report of the conference committee.

Mr. Hannegan said that on Saturday he had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish the territorial governments of Oregon, California, and New Mexico." He had since given to the subject, in connexion with some friends, all the reflection and consideration in his power, and had come to the conclusion that after the investigation by the

Committee of the House and the Senate, he had

compromised committee, if they could not agree to the bill which had been reported, it was useless for any individual to attempt a compromise. He believed the question should be settled—and settled speedily—without regard to the Presidential question.

He had, in his own course on this subject, acted without reference to the effect to be produced on the prospects of his own favorite candidate for the Presidency. He considered it most treason to be talking about this subject as they would about an appropriation bill, and should be provided against by legislative enactment; but they never could, upon this or any other question, dismember this glorious confederacy, though our rivers and rivulets should run red with blood.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then, on motion of Mr. Atherton, taken up, and a debate ensued on the provision of the second section which limits the mileage, hereafter, of members of Congress, to one thousand dollars, which was stricken out by a vote of 38 to 13, and then the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

When the doors were again opened, several important bills were passed and some amendments were made to the bill which had previously passed the Senate, for carrying into effect certain treaty stipulations with China, the Ottoman Porte, &c.

Adjourned.

In the House, the amendment of the Senate to the resolution for adjournment was agreed to. So both Houses have agreed to adjourn on the 14th August.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., asked leave to introduce his series of resolutions (given some time since) embracing the doctrine of Gen. Taylor's Allison letter, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, asked the consent of the House to introduce the following resolution:

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

Nathan Clifford, of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican Republic.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN MEXICO—John Black, for the city of Mexico; Franklin Chase, for Tampico; John A. Robinson, for Guaymas; John Parton, for Mazatlan; G. W. Bissell, for San Blas; F. F. Dimond, for Vera Cruz.

CHILLS AND FEVERS.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of intermitting fevers, because they exert all their influence in ridging the body of those mortal humors which are the cause, not only of all kinds of fever, but of every malady incident to man. Four or five of these pills, given every night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate case of chills and fever; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood completely purified that fever and ague, or disease in any form will be absolutely impossible.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular apothecaries.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia price.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race St., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich St., New York, and 198 Tremont St., Boston.

Mr. Smith being entitled under the rules, as chairman of the committee on territories, to address the committee an hour in closing the debate, availed himself of the opportunity, and opposed the amendment proposed, objecting that Texa—though bound by the resolutions of annexation not to permit the introduction of slavery north of 36° 30', had violated the compact, and that it might again be violated.

Mr. Kaufman insisted that the laws of Texa—had been passed in accordance with her Constitution, to which he referred, to the effect that Texa—though bound by the resolutions of annexation not to permit the introduction of slavery north of 36° 30', had violated the compact, and that it might again be violated.

Mr. Smith proceeded, during his hour, to argue against the compromise, and to contend that measures for the government of the territories should be reported and acted upon separately. He insisted, that under the terms of this compromise, as construed by Southern gentlemen, they would have the right to come into these territories with their property while they remain territories. But that slaves are not property where the country is governed by express municipal regulations. When slaves were admitted by Southern gentlemen to be an evil, it was the duty of Congress to prohibit its extension beyond its present limits.

The committee proceeded then to the consideration of the amendments which had been proposed in the course of the debate, in the order in which they had been so proposed, and Mr. McClelland availed himself of his "five minutes" privilege to explain the reasons which had induced him to offer his amendment.

Mr. Rockwell, of Ct., obtained the floor, in explanation of an amendment, and at the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1.

In the Senate, reports, resolutions, and petitions, were presented by Messrs. Steuron, Mason, Felch, and Greene—all unimportant.

Mr. Benton reported, without amendment, a bill to grant to the State of Wisconsin the right of way and a donation of public lands for the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to the mouth of the Wisconsin river, by that State, which was read twice and referred.

The House joint resolution of thanks to the officers, marines, and sailors of the U. S. navy, was passed.

Also, House resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to revise the system of reporting for the two Houses.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the amendments reported from the finance committee, to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, and after disposing of several, went into executive session, and remained therefor about an hour.

When the doors were again opened, the consideration of the amendments which had been proposed in the course of the debate, in the order in which they had been so proposed, and with numerous other amendments. Adjourned.

The House was engaged during the whole of to-day's session in the consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill. A number of amendments were proposed; some adopted and some rejected. The bill, reported from the committee of the whole to the House, has prominently incorporated in it the Wilmot Proviso principle. No doubt it will pass in this shape, as the previous question was moved at an early hour and before the House adjourned. We shall know in another mail.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1—P. M.—Flour—A moderate sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania regiment have, in consequence, got a sum put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the paymaster's department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to any thing for forage and clothing in that time

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, July 31, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Postmaster of this city, has this paper, for publication, in the adjoining Counties, for the use of this establishment, and for their sections.

Mr. J. M. Redmond, receives from the same, authorized to receive, either as a agent, and will receive, all the copies due us in his neighborhood; he receives all new subscribers to the Journal, and Dr. J. R. Beane.

From the Raleigh Standard.

## ANOTHER CHANGE TO DEMOCRACY.

We publish below the Card of Mr. Bledsoe, of this City, in which it will be seen he sets forth his reasons for abandoning the Whigs and attaching himself to the Republican party. The violent manner in which Mr. Bledsoe has been assailed in the Whig papers, for daring to think and act for himself, has rendered this publication necessary; and we tell his denouncers, once for all, that they will make nothing by their coarse attacks on him. He is not a candidate, and does not expect to be, for public office; and his motives are therefore above suspicion. It gives us pleasure to say to our friends at a distance, who may notice this change from Whiggery to Democracy, that Mr. Bledsoe is a gentleman of talents and of high respectability. The following is his Card:

"It is well known to my friends here, that I have never taken any active or prominent part in politics. Before and during the canvass of 1844, I belonged to the Whig party, and as one of its humblest members voted and acted with that party.

"As I can certainly do this no longer, and as some of the papers of this City have taken the liberty of gratuitously bringing my name before the public, I must ask of you the privilege of a small space in your columns, to make public the reasons which have determined me to pursue the course I have marked out.

"It is very true that in 1844, I differed with the candidate of the Whig party upon some points which I considered of no great moment, and also, one question which I did esteem of the very highest importance—I mean the annexation of Texas; but in respect to this, as he declared that he was personally in favor of it, and would not interpose his veto against it if elected, I relinquished all scruples on this account, and cast my vote, as I have reason to believe others did, under the same circumstances, for Mr. Clay.

"Mr. Polk was elected; the annexation of Texas was effected, and there has been no compliant on this subject in North Carolina with either party. Indeed, no opposition was ever taken in this State, that I know of. As to the Bankrupt Law, that was repealed before the canvass of 1844, and no considerable number of any party desired its re-enactment. The Tariff of 1842 has been repealed, and the substitute of 1846 has perhaps given more satisfaction and tended to settle on a firmer and more liberal basis the revenue policy of the government, than any other Tariff since the foundation of the government. If any one amongst us desires its repeal, he has not heard it. The Independent Treasury, likewise, has been fully tried and tested under Mr. Polk's administration; nor do I recollect to have heard of the first man expressing a desire to see the system supplanted by a National Bank. The only other questions of importance that have arisen since 1844, have been the war with Mexico, and the Wilmot Proviso. The annexation of Texas was undoubtedly the cause of our recent war with Mexico. Mexico took up arms against us, and never, until she was obliged by force, did she recognise our title to any portion of Texas. Certainly she never gave us to understand that she regarded the difficulty as one of disputed boundary—she claimed the whole of Texas; and we denied her right to invade any part of that State. She did, in my humble judgment, invade Texas with an armed force by crossing the Rio Grande, and hence on our part was the war justified in the beginning; and being so justified, was also deserving a united and vigorous support. This support was given by the Democratic, whilst the Whig party denounced the war in terms of uncommon bitterness. I have felt no sympathy and hold no opinions in common with the Whig party on this subject.

"One other point only—the Wilmot Proviso. It is well known that the Whig party of this State and of the country have been pretty equally divided between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor. Mr. Clay has been distinctly understood by his Lexington speech and his letter, written a short time previous to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, to be in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

"Gen. Taylor's opinions in regard to it are not precisely known, but he has declared his decided approval of extending the ordinance of 1787 over any Territory beyond the Rio Grande; and without some explanation (as the Wilmot Proviso and Ordinance of 1787 are the same) he must be considered as at least inclined to support such a policy. No one, of course, can suspect that the Whig party of any Southern State will support the measure, if not nearly half of them are willing to take Mr. Clay and the Proviso, we see no reason why they should not do the same with Gen. Taylor, if he agrees with Mr. Clay.

"As to Gen. Cass's opinions on this subject, they have been unequivocally avowed against the Proviso, and his position is well settled, by his speeches and his vote in the Senate.—Believing that the grounds he has assumed are in accordance with the great compromises of the Constitution; and believing too, that he has been a firm and consistent supporter of his country's rights and honor in the late War with Mexico, and possesses without those eminent abilities so much required in the administration of the Federal Government, I expect, if I live, to cast my vote for him for President.

"As to the respective Candidates for the Vice Presidency, I have no hesitancy in expressing my decided preference for Gen. Butler over Mr. Fillmore; nor in all sincerity can I perceive to what single reason the latter should be preferred by any Southern freeman, Whig or Democrat.

"I have already extended this communication beyond the limits I had prescribed for myself when I began, and must come to a close; but whenever a proper occasion shall present itself, I hope to be able to go more at length into the reasons which induced me to disconnect myself from the Whig party. I am now heart and soul with the Democratic party; and I expect to act with that party, and as an humble citizen, contribute all in my power to its success, so long as it adheres to its principles and measures.

—M. A. BLEDSOE

—Raleigh, July 24th, 1848.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Gen. Cass on Slavery.—We understand the original and genuine principles of the Constitution, and the application of them to slavery, we are not mistaken in saying that the following declarations of Gen. Cass are up to the Southern mark. If elected President, he will be upon these doctrines, that he will administer the government so far as placed in the hands of the Executive. How do these pledges contrast with the mere hopes of the South, under the horrid doctrine promulgated by General Taylor in his abandonment of the Veto Power, when he proposes to leave all these things to the irresponsible majority of Congress?

We have neither the right nor the power to touch slaves where it exists.—Gen. Cass.

Congress has no right to say that there shall be slavery in New York, or that there shall be no slavery in Georgia, nor is there any human power but the people of those States—Gen. Cass.

The principles involved in the Wilmot Proviso should be kept out of the national legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy

their internal con-  
cerns, who will be affected by this  
Gen. Cass.  
I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction  
by Congress over the subject of slavery.—Gen. Cass.  
I do not see in the Constitution any grant  
of such a power to Congress.—Gen. Cass.

The various "Lives" of Gen. Taylor.—In-  
asmuch as Whigerry was galvanized into re-  
newed life by discovering that there were two  
lives of Gen. Cass, afloat differing a little from  
each other, and could not help Roaring back  
over the discovery, we desire them to give us  
some information about the various lives of  
Gen. Taylor that are before the country. A  
friend of ours says there cannot be less than  
TWENTY, if he includes the book called  
"Taylor and his Generals," and the several  
"Taylor Almanacs" that have come under his  
observation; and he says that no two of these  
Taylor "biographies and eulogies" agree in  
any of their parts, not even in giving the char-  
acter and result of his few battles. They all  
seem designed to represent the different "FA-  
CES" which the General has presented to the  
political world—there being one "life" to  
fettle the "Native"—one to gain the sup-  
port of the "ultra partizan Whigs"—one to  
catch the votes of gullible or marketable Dem-  
ocrats—one to Wheadle the Abolitionists and  
Wilmot Proviso men—one for the anti-war-  
and-peace-under-any-circumstances-men, and  
another for the war men, and the advocates of  
slavery at the South! Now here is something for  
Senator Mangum to waste the people's  
time and treasure in making a speech about,  
and here is something demanding a few para-  
graphs in explanation from the scrupulous  
Whig letter writers! Twenty different lives  
of Gen. Taylor in the market, and no two of them  
agreeing exactly in any of their parts! Well,  
that number ought to be sufficient for the  
supply of all the facts that may be ar-  
rayed against Democratic rule and Democratic  
progress!—Baltimore Republican.

—The injunction of secrecy has been re-  
moved from the Senate proceedings on the ra-  
tioning of the treaty with Mexico, and the  
votes with a sketch of the debates, are published  
in the National Intelligencer.

Our attention was particularly drawn to the  
proposition for incorporating the Wilmot  
Proviso in the treaty; and the vote by which it  
was rejected. The motion was made on  
the 8th March by Mr. Baldwin, and the wily  
Senator from Connecticut, and it was lost, 15  
to 23, thus:

Yeas—Atherton, Dix, and Niles—three  
northern democrats.

Baldwin, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass.,  
Dayton, Greene, Miller, Phelps, Phelps, Hale—nine  
northern whigs, and one independent.

Bald, Bell, Breier, Crittenden, Johnson,  
of La., Johnson, of Md., Mangum, Pearce,  
Underwood—9 Southern whigs.

Clayton and Spruance—two Southern whigs;  
—total 15.

Nays—Ashley, Atchison, Bagby, Benton,  
Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Miss., Downes,  
Foot, Hunter, Johnson, of Ga., Lewis, Mason,  
Rusk, Sevier, Turner, and Yulee—17  
Southern democrats.

Bald, Bell, Breier, Crittenden, Johnson,  
of La., Johnson, of Md., Mangum, Pearce,  
Underwood—9 Southern whigs.

—RECAPITULATION.

For the Proviso. Aga'inst it.

Northern democrats, 3 12

Southern democrats, 0 17

Northern whigs, 10 0

Southern whigs, 2 9

— 15 38

The table is worth preserving. It shows that the whole whig party in all the Northern and Western States did not furnish one single vote to defeat the enfranchising of the anti-slave restriction upon the treaty—that the Northern democrats furnished TWELVE votes against the restriction, and that of Gen. Lewis Cass among them—which is three votes more than the whigs of the whole South could raise for their own defence, and that the Southern democrats to the enemy, nearly equal in number to the whole force of the democrats arrayed on Texas, adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 28

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton, from the na-  
val committee, reported the amendments of the  
House to the Senate's amendments to the navy  
appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate agree to the two first, and in-  
sist on the rest of their own amendments, as  
originally adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of inquiry  
relative to an outfit for the Sanwich Islands  
Admiralty.

On motion of Mr. Underwood, the resolution  
of the House, calling for information in regard  
to the true boundaries of California, New Mexico, &c., and in  
reference to the establishment of civil govern-  
ments in conquered territory.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Kauff-  
man, Collamer, Stanton, and Lincoln, each  
spoke their hour, relating chiefly to the Presi-  
dential question and the opinions of Gen. Tay-  
lor. Mr. Kauffman, however, argued at some  
length upon the rights and just boundaries of  
Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 28

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton, from the na-  
val committee, reported the amendments of the  
House to the Senate's amendments to the navy  
appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate agree to the two first, and in-  
sist on the rest of their own amendments, as  
originally adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of inquiry  
relative to an outfit for the Sanwich Islands  
Admiralty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the resolution of  
the House, calling for information in regard  
to the true boundaries of California, New Mexico, &c., and in  
reference to the establishment of civil govern-  
ments in conquered territory.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Kauff-  
man, Collamer, Stanton, and Lincoln, each  
spoke their hour, relating chiefly to the Presi-  
dential question and the opinions of Gen. Tay-  
lor. Mr. Kauffman, however, argued at some  
length upon the rights and just boundaries of  
Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 28

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton, from the na-  
val committee, reported the amendments of the  
House to the Senate's amendments to the navy  
appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate agree to the two first, and in-  
sist on the rest of their own amendments, as  
originally adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of inquiry  
relative to an outfit for the Sanwich Islands  
Admiralty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the resolution of  
the House, calling for information in regard  
to the true boundaries of California, New Mexico, &c., and in  
reference to the establishment of civil govern-  
ments in conquered territory.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Kauff-  
man, Collamer, Stanton, and Lincoln, each  
spoke their hour, relating chiefly to the Presi-  
dential question and the opinions of Gen. Tay-  
lor. Mr. Kauffman, however, argued at some  
length upon the rights and just boundaries of  
Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 28

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton, from the na-  
val committee, reported the amendments of the  
House to the Senate's amendments to the navy  
appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate agree to the two first, and in-  
sist on the rest of their own amendments, as  
originally adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of inquiry  
relative to an outfit for the Sanwich Islands  
Admiralty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the resolution of  
the House, calling for information in regard  
to the true boundaries of California, New Mexico, &c., and in  
reference to the establishment of civil govern-  
ments in conquered territory.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Kauff-  
man, Collamer, Stanton, and Lincoln, each  
spoke their hour, relating chiefly to the Presi-  
dential question and the opinions of Gen. Tay-  
lor. Mr. Kauffman, however, argued at some  
length upon the rights and just boundaries of  
Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 28

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton, from the na-  
val committee, reported the amendments of the  
House to the Senate's amendments to the navy  
appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate agree to the two first, and in-  
sist on the rest of their own amendments, as  
originally adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of inquiry  
relative to an outfit for the Sanwich Islands  
Admiralty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the resolution of  
the House, calling for information in regard  
to the true boundaries of California, New Mexico, &c., and in  
reference to the establishment of civil govern-  
ments in conquered territory.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Kauff-  
man, Collamer, Stanton, and Lincoln, each  
spoke their hour, relating chiefly to the Presi-  
dential question and the opinions of Gen. Tay-  
lor. Mr. Kauffman, however, argued at some  
length upon the rights and just boundaries of  
Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 28

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton, from the na-  
val committee, reported the amendments of the  
House to the Senate's amendments to the navy  
appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate agree to the two first, and in-  
sist on the rest of their own amendments, as  
originally adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of inquiry  
relative to an outfit for the Sanwich Islands  
Admiralty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the resolution of  
the House, calling for information in regard  
to the true boundaries of California, New Mexico, &c., and in  
reference to the establishment of civil govern-  
ments in conquered territory.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Kauff-  
man, Collamer, Stanton, and Lincoln, each  
spoke their hour, relating chiefly to the Presi-  
dential question and the opinions of Gen. Tay-  
lor. Mr. Kauffman, however, argued at some  
length upon the rights and just boundaries of  
Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 28

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton, from the na-  
val committee, reported the amendments of the  
House to the Senate's amendments to the navy  
appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate agree to the two first, and in-  
sist on the rest of their own amendments, as  
originally adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of inquiry  
relative to an outfit for the Sanwich Islands  
Admiralty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the resolution of  
the House, calling for information in regard  
to the true boundaries of California, New Mexico, &c., and in  
reference to the establishment of civil govern-  
ments in conquered territory.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Kauff-  
man, Collamer, Stanton, and Lincoln, each  
spoke their hour, relating chiefly to the Presi-  
dential question and the opinions of Gen. Tay-  
lor. Mr. Kauffman, however, argued at some  
length upon the rights and just boundaries of  
Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 28

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton, from the na-  
val committee, reported the amendments of the  
House to the Senate's amendments to the navy  
appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate agree to the two first, and in-  
sist on the rest of their own amendments, as  
originally adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of inquiry  
relative to an outfit for the Sanwich Islands  
Admiralty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the resolution of  
the House, calling for information in regard  
to the true boundaries of California, New Mexico, &c., and in  
reference to the establishment of civil govern-  
ments in conquered territory.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Kauff-  
man, Collamer, Stanton, and Lincoln, each  
spoke their hour, relating chiefly to the Presi-  
dential question and the opinions of Gen. Tay-  
lor. Mr. Kauffman, however, argued at some  
length upon the rights and just boundaries of  
Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 28

In the Senate, Mr. Atherton, from the na-  
val committee, reported the amendments of the  
House to the Senate's amendments to the navy  
appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate agree to the two first, and in-  
sist on the rest of their own amendments, as  
originally adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of inquiry  
relative to an outfit for the Sanwich Islands  
Admiralty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the resolution of  
the House, calling for information in regard  
to the true boundaries of California, New Mexico, &c., and in  
reference to the establishment of civil govern-  
ments in conquered territory.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Kauff-  
man, Collamer